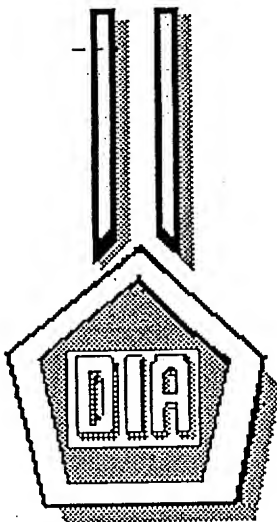


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PAG-TR-1067-SL



DEFENSE
INTELLIGENCE
AGENCY

PROTOCOLS FOR
IN-HOUSE PROFICIENCY ENHANCEMENTS
AND OPERATIONAL PROJECTS (U)

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PROTOCOLS FOR
IN-HOUSE PROFICIENCY ENHANCEMENTS
AND OPERATIONAL PROJECTS

This document was prepared by the
Technology Assessment and Support Activity
Office for Ground Forces
Directorate for Military Assessments
National Military Intelligence Production Center
Defense Intelligence Agency

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(U) PREFACE:

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) The purpose of this directive is to describe methodologies, target selection procedures and protocols to be used by the Technology Assessment and Support Activity (PAG-TA) when conducting in-house investigations and/or operational projects.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) This directive is a follow-on to the PAG-TA's directive governing the procedures to be used for the selection and training of newly assigned personnel. That directive entitled Personnel Selection and Training Procedures (PAG-TA-1065-SL) was published on 18 October 1993.

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I. (U) GLOSSARY OF TERMS:

A. (U) Customer is an organizational entity within the Intelligence Community which desires information obtained from remote viewers for operational and/or analytical purposes.

B. (U) Double Blind is the condition set where people in session with a remote viewer do not have any knowledge whatsoever of the target.

C. (U) Evaluation is a written assessment of the information a remote viewer has received during a session. The Project Officer provides the evaluation for a Proficiency Enhancement Project and the customer provides an evaluation for an Operational Project.

D. (U) Extra Sensory Perception (ESP) are perceptions which cannot be explained by known sensory means.

E. (C/NF) Feedback is information about an intended target. This is displayed to a remote viewer by the Project Officer after a Proficiency Enhancement Project is conducted and the information is secured. Feedback in an Operational Project may not be immediate due to the fact that the customer may have to do research or act upon the information.

F. (U) Monitor is an individual who is present during a remote viewing session. This individual records the data which is being collected by the remote viewer.

G. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Operational Projects are remote viewing sessions which are conducted to collect information to satisfy customer requests.

H. (C/NF) Proficiency Enhancement Projects is an in-house program in which remote viewing sessions are conducted and information results are measured against the target.

I. (C/NF) Project Number is the number or letter designated to a project for identification purposes. It is assigned by the Activity Chief or the Project Officer and is always written on the Tasking Sheet and the remote viewer's report.

J. (C/NF) Project Officer is the individual who is responsible for conducting a Proficiency Enhancement Project. He or she selects the target, assigns it a number and then obtains the required materials for sessions, e.g. photos, maps. This individual then tasks each remote viewer utilizing a form called a Tasking Sheet. After the remote viewing sessions, this person is responsible for providing the feedback and an evaluation to the remote viewer.

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K. (U) Protocol is a template for conducting a structured data collection session.

L. (U) Psychoenergetics is a mental process by which an individual perceives, communicates with and/or perturbs characteristics of a designated target, person or event remote in space and/or time from that individual.

M. (U) Psychokinesis are physical actions performed by mental powers that cannot be explained by known physical means.

N. (U) Remote Viewer is a person who perceives, communicates with and/or perturbs characteristics of a designated target, person or event.

O. (U) Remote Viewing is the name of a method of psychoenergetic perception. This term was coined by Stanford Research Institute (SRI) in the early 1970's. This term is defined as the acquisition and description, by mental means, of information blocked from ordinary perception by distance, shield or time.

P. (C/NF) Report is a written summary of findings prepared by the remote viewer following his or her sessions. This report will indicate the project number, viewer identification or source number, the date and the date of the session(s). The report is given to the Project Officer in a Proficiency Enhancement Project in order that an evaluation can be made of the received information. The report is given to the Customer in an Operational Project in order that the information can be acted upon within the Intelligence Community.

Q. (C/NF) Session is a period of time dedicated to the collection of information by the remote viewer.

R. (C/NF) Sketches are conceptual, graphic representations provided by the remote viewer in support of his or her findings during a session. These sketches are attached to the viewer's report.

S. (C/NF) Solo is a remote viewing session conducted by the remote viewer only. This process does not require the need or use for the presence of another individual sometimes known as a monitor.

T. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Source Number is a numerical code identifier assigned to the remote viewer for Operational Projects

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to protect that viewer's identity. This number and its usage is the same as the Viewer Identification Number. This number is constant.

U. (U) Target is the person, place, thing or event that is the focus of a remote viewing task.

V. (U) Target Pool is the development of targets selected for their distinction and diversity. Targets can be photographs, personalities, documents and maps.

W. (C/NF) Tasking Sheet is a simple form prepared by the Activity Chief or the Project Officer which is given to a remote viewer prior to his or her session. This form will have the project number, viewer identification or source number and the date of the tasking. This form will also include an evaluation of the information received by a remote viewer. This form can also record the completion date of the project.

X. (U) Telepathy is communication between minds by some means other than sensory perception.

Y. (C/NF) Viewer Identification Number is a numerical identifier assigned to the remote viewer for Proficiency Enhancement Projects. This number is written on the Tasking Sheet by the Project Officer to identify which viewer will work a project. The viewer uses this number on the session report instead of his or her name. This number is constant.

II. (U) METHODOLOGIES:

A. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Remote Viewing is a highly controlled and formally established, unique intelligence collection capability which has the following characteristics:

1. It is passive. To the extent of our knowledge, collection by remote viewing is totally passive, that is to say, it cannot be detected when used.

2. It is inexpensive. The principal cost of remote viewing collection is the people involved. There is little expensive hardware.

3. There is no known defense. Time, distance, target, size or degree of difficulty all have no apparent effect on collection by remote viewing.

B. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) As a result of SRI's technology and research in remote viewing, this Activity adapted its approaches and methodologies in 1979. An eclectic approach was taken, using

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those methods which had applications potential for Training, In-house Proficiency Enhancement and Operational Projects.

C. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) These approaches/methodologies are as follows:

1. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Extended Remote Viewing (ERV) draws on the expertise of over decades of research by independent investigators and recognized academic institutions to include the University of Virginia Medical Center, the Mind Science Foundation, the University of California at Davis, and Syracuse University.

a) The ERV approach has as its goal the subjective temporal extension of subliminally brief psychic impressions. The trained ERV percipient is able to control, observe, and report perceptions which would otherwise be ignored or neglected fleeting imagery.

b) This extension of the perceptual window is accomplished through the achievement of a discrete state of consciousness defined by identified state dependent behaviors. These behaviors are regarded as skills.

c) The basic components of the ERV procedure involve the following skills:

- 1) Skill 1: The ability to physically relax.
- 2) Skill 2: The ability to reduce physical arousal.
- 3) Skill 3: The ability to attenuate sensory inputs.
- 4) Skill 4: The ability to increase awareness of internal feelings.
- 5) Skill 5: The ability to engage "receptive mode/right hemispheric functioning.
- 6) Skill 6: The ability to achieve an altered view of reality.
- 7) Skill 7: The ability and desire to focus intent (conscious and unconscious) on remote viewing task.
- 8) Skill 8: The ability to communicate remote viewing perceptions.

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d) The goal of ERV is to simultaneously exhibit all of the learned skills thereby achieving a specified discrete state of consciousness in which an individual is able to remote view.

2. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Coordinate Remote Viewing (CRV) was developed by an SRI subcontractor in the early 1980's. This methodology was developed to satisfy R&D demands on SRI to enhance the reliability (scientific replicability) of remote viewing.

a) The subcontractor's approach to improving the reliability of remote viewing was to focus on the control of those factors that in his view tend to introduce "noise" into the remote viewing product.

b) The basic components of CRV consist of:

- 1) Repeated site-address (coordinate) presentation, with quick-reaction response by the remote viewer; coupled with a restrictive format for reporting perceived information which minimizes imaginative overlays.
- 2) The use of a specially-designed, acoustic-tiled relatively featureless homogeneously-colored, "viewing chamber" which minimizes environmental overlays.
- 3) The adoption of a strictly-prescribed, limited monitor pattern which minimizes monitor overlays.

c) CRV subdivides the detection and decoding of psychic impressions into discrete achievable skills known as stages 1 to 6. The process usually begins by presenting the remote viewer with encrypted geographical coordinates, hence the name CRV.

d) Encrypted geographical coordinates are a series of twelve numbers or less selected from a random program generator and used to disguise a set of geographical coordinates representing a specific point on earth.

e) The CRV stages are identified below:

- 1) Stage One: Islands, mountains, deserts, oceans.

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- 2) Stage Two: Sites of quality sensory value; sites which are uniquely describable through taste, sound, color or odor.
- 3) Stage Three: Sites possessing significant dimensional characteristics.
- 4) Stage Four: Sites requiring qualitative mental perceptions.
- 5) Stage Five: Sites requiring the interrogation of qualitative mental perceptions to produce refined information.
- 6) Stage Six: Sites requiring direct, three-dimensional assessment of site elements to one another.

f) As stage six is engaged, an assessment of relative and temporal and spatial dimensional elements along with further qualitative elements evolve into the consciousness of the remote viewer.

3. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Written Remote Viewing (WRV) is the ability to receive direct, detailed information. WRV is phonetically and verbally oriented and can be used in both the predictive and search modes. The WRV process consists of utilizing a pen or pencil and writing on paper information received. The writing is a rapid and flowing movement initiated by impulses to the autonomic nervous system.

4. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Other methodologies include:

a) Dowsing is the search for underground supplies of water, metal, etc. by the use of a forked stick known as a divining rod.

b) Psychometry is the faculty of receiving information concerning an object or person associated with it, by contact with or proximity to the object. Psychometry is also known as Object Remote Viewing.

III. (U) TARGET SELECTION:

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) There are generally three areas of target selection that are utilized for Proficiency Enhancement and they are as follows:

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A. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Geographic or fixed sites can be anywhere and can be of anything. However, the selected site should be relatively unique and have clear distinct features or aspects to minimize ambiguity. The target site can emphasize natural or man-made features, or contain a mix of these aspects.

B. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Personalities involve the remote viewer's ability to describe characteristics or other aspects such as state-of-the-health of an individual. When selecting a personality target, the individual should be one of prominence, can be male or female, and of any race or age.

C. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Search is one of the most difficult remote viewing projects. It involves the remote viewer locating missing equipment or people. Search is the actual finding of designated individuals, hidden equipment or other material such as a lost aircraft or vessel.

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Remote viewing has been successfully used against several categories of tasking. These categories include:



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IV. (U) PROFICIENCY ENHANCEMENT PROTOCOLS:

A. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Project Officers for Proficiency Enhancement Projects will be experienced remote viewers because they have the knowledge to identify and select appropriate targets. These targets will have aspects or features conducive to remote viewing and be as close to operational pursuits as possible.

B. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) The Project Officer is responsible for selecting a target to include obtaining and securing the needed materials in a sealed envelope. He or she then assigns the target a number which is known as the project number and tasks the individual remote viewers via a tasking sheet.

1. The tasking sheet, which is essentially a request for information, will consist of the project number, viewer identification number and the date of the actual tasking. The tasking sheet can also include encrypted geographical coordinates for those viewers who choose the CRV methodology. This information is filled out by the Project Officer and then given to the remote viewers prior to their sessions.

2. The tasking sheet will also consist of an evaluation and the date the project is completed. This information will be filled out by the Project Officer following the remote viewing sessions. (A copy of the tasking sheet is at Appendix A).

3. The actual tasking itself, should be minimal without elaborating on information that could lead the viewer. For example, the tasking sheet should only state "Describe site and activity" for a geographic or fixed target. The tasking should state "Access and describe personality" for a target personality. The tasking should state "Locate object" or "Locate personality" for a search project. It has been scientifically proven that the less information given to the remote viewer, the more accurate the information. The more information given to a remote viewer, the less accurate the information and the viewer will have a tendency to theorize.

C. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Once the remote viewers have received their tasking, they can then begin to conduct their sessions. The remote viewing session activity will involve two basic approaches and they are as follows:

1. Solo is where only the remote viewer works the task.

2. Viewer/Monitor is a team effort whereby a monitor records the information the viewer is receiving. A monitor is optional and is requested by the viewer.

D. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Historically, a monitor is an experienced remote viewer because considerable experience has shown that there are a number of considerations, precautions and potential problems for which the monitor should be prepared.

1. First, when a monitor is present, it is especially important to ensure that this individual has no knowledge whatsoever of target possibilities. This is known as a double blind. This precludes the monitor leading the viewer.

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2. Second, there is a strong tendency to pick and choose information according to a monitor's mental set and preconceptions. It is in the act of interpretation that lies the ever present possibility of misinterpretation.

3. Third, often times a monitor can become quite frustrated with a remote viewer because of the nature of the psychic information. It can seem incomplete, sporadic and sometimes even symbolic or even irrelevant.

E. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) When a remote viewer has completed the necessary session(s) needed to collect the information, he or she will then write a report of his or her findings.

1. The report, which is essentially a summary of information, will indicate the project number, the viewer's identification number, the date of the report and session(s) date(s). This report can also include corresponding drawings or sketches of the target site.

2. When the remote viewer's report is completed, it will then be provided to the Project Officer in order that an evaluation can be made. (See Appendix B for a copy of a report).

F. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Feedback on the actual target will only be made available to project personnel after all sessions are completed and all the reports are recorded by the Project Officer. It is imperative that the remote viewers do not discuss their findings with each other until feedback is given by the Project Officer.

G. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) The Project Officer writes an evaluation of the remote viewer's information. This is for the purpose of determining how useful the information would be if it were an actual operation. The evaluation is provided to the remote viewer in conjunction with his or her feedback. The evaluations of remote viewing sessions can be used to measure unit intelligence production.

H. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) A Proficiency Enhancement Project usually takes one week to complete. When a project is completed, the picture or description of the target site, the tasking sheet and the remote viewer's reports, to include any drawings or sketches will then be filed in-house.

I. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Concurrent with working in-house Proficiency Enhancement Projects, remote viewers should attend seminars, conferences, meetings and workshops which will serve to

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enhance one's remote viewing abilities. (See Appendix C for names of organizations that this office has utilized for conferences, workshops, etc.)

V. (U) OPERATIONAL PROTOCOLS:

A. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) In compliance with Congressional direction for Project STAR GATE, operational users should be identified in the DoD and Intelligence Community. When the Activity Chief obtains the tasking from a customer via DIA, he must ensure that the operations are valid and applicable.

B. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) The Activity Chief or the customer are responsible for obtaining and securing the needed materials in a sealed envelope. A number is assigned to the operation and then the individual remote viewers are tasked to work the operation via the tasking sheet.

1. The tasking sheet will be utilized by the Activity Chief by exactly the same means as the Project Officer does for a Proficiency Enhancement Project. However, a source number will be utilized for identifying the viewer instead of an identification number. This is due to the nature of viewing for collection purposes.

2. In the operational mode, as with all viewing projects, the tasking should be exactly the same as with a Proficiency Enhancement Project. This is done in order that information is not disclosed that could lead the viewer.

C. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Once the remote viewers receive their tasking, they can begin to work their session(s). The remote viewing activity involves one of the two basic approaches. A viewer will work solo or request a monitor.

D. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Occasionally a customer may wish to sit in on a remote viewing session as an observer. If this is the case, there are considerations which the customer should be prepared.

1. First, the customer should be quiet so that he does not give the remote viewer subtle clues as to the nature and circumstances of the operation. Such clues as nods of approval, voice inflection and suggestive questioning happen all too often.

2. Second, the customer can become frustrated because experience has shown that some of the information provided is of such a nature that it cannot be either verified or rejected through follow-up analysis or investigations. Until the

operation is actually completed, some of the information remains plausible and possible true, but until an operation is completely over, it cannot be evaluated fairly.

3. Third, the customer, like the monitor can become frustrated with a remote viewer because of the nature of the psychic information which can seem incomplete, sporadic and sometimes symbolic and irrelevant.

E. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) When a remote viewer has completed the sessions necessary to collect the information required, he or she will then write his or her report. The format of the report is exactly the same as that which is utilized for Proficiency Enhancement Projects, except a source number will be utilized instead of an identification number.

F. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) The remote viewer's reports will then be given to the Activity Chief and customer in their entirety. This includes all "raw" data and sketches. The viewer's findings must be analyzed and acted upon by the customer only. This is due to the fact that if information is analyzed or changed in-house, or withheld from the customer, it can detract from possible successes. An objective analysis from the operational user is mandatory because we cannot be our own customer.

G. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Research and experience has shown that a remote viewer's first impressions are for the most part, the most germane. This has been clearly demonstrated to be true in both laboratory conditions and in operational activities.

H. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Since an Operational Project can sometimes be an on-going project, feedback cannot be provided immediately. During this time frame, it is imperative that the remote viewer's do not discuss among themselves their project findings. The Activity Chief must not discuss the project among the viewers and he must keep all session data confidential.

I. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) When the Operational Project is completed, the customer will provide feedback utilizing an evaluation to the Activity Chief and the remote viewers. Customer evaluations are usually received through DIA to the Activity Chief and the remote viewers.

VI. (U) EVALUATION:

A. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) Upon completion of an in-house investigation and/or operational project, a numeric and written assessment will be provided by the Project Officer and/or the customer regarding the value of the information a remote viewer has received during a remote viewing session.

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B. (S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) The Project Officer and/or customer will be required to complete the Activity's Project Evaluation Feedback Form. (See Appendix D) This form will allow the Project Officer and/or customer to assign a numeric score both to the accuracy and the value of the information reported by the remote viewers in response to taskings. The Project Officer and/or customer are also required to provide a narrative response as well to the information received by the remote viewers.

VII. (U) CONCLUSION:

(S/NF/SG/LIMDIS) In conclusion, the directive describes how remote viewers are to be utilized by this Activity. Moreover, the policies and procedures described in this directive will also govern how this Activity conducts both its in-house investigations mission and operational projects. This directive serves as a follow-on to the one published in October 1993 which describe Activity procedures for selecting and training new personnel.

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APPENDIX A

TASKING SHEET

1. PROJECT NUMBER:
2. VIEWER NUMBER:
3. DATE:
4. TASKING:
5. EVALUATION:

6. COMPLETION DATE:

APPENDIX B

REPORT

1. PROJECT NUMBER:
2. VIEWER NUMBER:
3. DATE:
4. SESSION DATE(S):
5. INFORMATION:

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APPENDIX C

Organizations and Institutes available for enhancing capability :

Egar Cayce Foundation
P.O. Box 656
Virginia Beach, VA 23451-0656

Parapsychological Association, Inc.
P.O. Box 12236
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Spiritual Science Fellowship
1974 de Maisonneuve W.
Montreal, Canada

The Monroe Institute
Route 1, Box 175
Fabes, VA 22938-9749

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APPENDIX D

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PROJECT NO. _____
DATE OF PROJECT _____

The following is an evaluation form for the project you reviewed. Please complete this form and return to [REDACTED] Chief, PAG-TA.

A. Is the information accurate? (Circle response)

<u>Categories</u>	Source <u>A</u>	Source <u>B</u>	Source <u>C</u>
Yes (true)	(1)	(1)	(1)
May be true	(2)	(2)	(2)
Possibly true	(3)	(3)	(3)
No	(4)	(4)	(4)
Possibly not true	(5)	(5)	(5)
Unsure	(6)	(6)	(6)

B. What is value of the Source(s)' information? (Circle response)

Major significance	(1)	(1)	(1)
High value	(2)	(2)	(2)
Of value	(3)	(3)	(3)
Low value	(4)	(4)	(4)
No value	(5)	(5)	(5)

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C. Rationale for source evaluation. Provide rationale/analysis which led to your evaluation of responses provided above. Include confirmatory/new confirmatory data and whether collection requirements are currently validated/tasked to either obtain or verify such data. Please provide your written evaluation by source.

D.

NAME

OFFICE/PHONE NUMBER

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